

BOROUGH OF WHITEHAVEN.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1903.

30, CHURCH STREET, WHITEHAVEN,

February, 1904.

Gentlemen,

In this, my Sixteenth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the district, and the tenth since the Incorporation of the Borough, I have reckoned the birth and death-rates on an estimated population of 19,320, which is practically the population at the Census of 1901, without making any allowance for natural increase as shewn by the excess of births over deaths in the intervening years, because it was found at the Census of 1901 that the slight additions estimated to have occurred during the previous ten years had caused the population to be over-estimated for some of those years, and it seems better to consider the population as stationary than to assume an increase which the next census may prove not to have actually taken place.

I may remind you that in my Annual Report for the year 1901 the birth and death-rates for the previous ten years were re-calculated in the light of the information afforded by the Census of that year, and that the comparisons with previous years have since been made with the rates so amended, and not with those given in those years when the population was over-estimated.

Six hundred and sixty-three births were registered during the year 1903—three hundred and sixty-seven boys and two hundred and ninety-six girls—equivalent to a birth-rate of 31·31 per thousand of population per annum, which is 2·95 above the average of 31·36 per thousand per annum for the previous ten years. Six of the births—three boys and three girls—occurred in the Workhouse.

There were registered in the Borough during the year four hundred and four deaths, equivalent to a death-rate of 20·91 per thousand per annum, which is 1·4 above the average of 19·51 for the preceding ten years. Thirty-five of these deaths, however, were those of “non residents,” that is, persons not belonging to the Borough, but admitted to the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary and the Union Workhouse from other districts and dying in those institutions, and omitting these the actual number of deaths at all ages and from all causes of persons belonging to the Borough was three hundred and sixty-nine, giving a nett death-rate of 19·09 per thousand per annum, which is 0·2 above the average of 18·89 for the previous ten years.

Of infants under one year of age one hundred and three deaths were registered, giving an infant death-rate per thousand births registered of 155·35, which is 11·63 above the average of

143·72 for the preceding ten years; the infantile death-rate per thousand of population being 5·33, or 0·8 above the average of 4·53 for the previous ten years.

There were one hundred and forty deaths of children under five years of age—including the one hundred and three infants before mentioned—giving a death-rate of 7·24 per thousand of population per annum, which is 0·49 below the average of 7·73 for the preceding ten years.

One hundred and five deaths of persons over sixty-five years of age were registered, giving a senile death-rate of 5·43 per thousand per annum, which is 1·65 above the average of 3·78 for the previous ten years.

From the eight principal zymotic diseases enumerated in Table VI., thirty deaths were registered during the year, equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of 1·55 per thousand per annum, which is 0·98 below the average of 2·53 for the previous ten years.

In short, though the general death-rate reckoned on the total deaths registered in the Borough is somewhat above the average of the previous ten years, this is chiefly due to the larger number of deaths of “non-residents” in public institutions, the actual death-rate being only 0·2 per thousand per annum above that average; and whilst it is unsatisfactory to find the infant death-rate higher, it is satisfactory to find the rate for children under five, as well as the zymotic death-rate, lower than the average, whilst the proportion of persons who have exceeded sixty-five years of age is higher than usual, and the birth-rate also above the average.

Only seventy cases were notified during the year under the "Infectious Disease (Notification) Act," and of these, twenty-one were removed to the Infectious Disease Hospital at Bransty.

Thirty cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, fifteen of which were removed to hospital. Of the cases removed to hospital, six were between one and five years of age and nine between five and fifteen, ten were discharged during the year and five remained in hospital at the end of the year convalescent but not free from infection. One developed Mumps and two Chickenpox in addition to Scarlet Fever, but were kept in separate wards, so that these diseases did not spread to the other patients.

Eight cases of Enteric Fever were notified, of which four were removed to hospital. Four of the cases notified occurred in one family. No insanitary condition could be discovered about the patients' home, and the first case seemed probably to have been due to the patient, a boy twelve years of age, consuming contaminated food or drink when playing truant, as he was in the habit of doing, and being away from his home for considerable periods. The other cases in the same family were probably due to infection. One of the remaining cases was certainly imported, the patient's illness commencing in Ireland, where she had been for a considerable time, and causing her to return to her home in Whitehaven before its nature had been ascertained. One was apparently due to drinking contaminated water when at work, the water in question being provided for trade purposes and quite unfit for drinking.

Seven cases of Diphtheria were notified, one of which was removed to hospital.

One case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The patient, a bricklayer by trade, belonging to Everton, Liverpool, had been on tramp for a long time. He had been in Newcastle, where there were cases of Smallpox, and had probably contracted the disease there, as the time that elapsed between his leaving Newcastle, where he stayed in a Common Lodging House, and the development of the symptoms corresponded with the usual period of incubation. After leaving Newcastle, he had slept in Lodging Houses in Keswick and Penrith, and I at once sent word to the Medical Officers of Health of those places, and also telephoned to the Clerk of the Cleator Moor Urban Council, in whose district he had slept two nights at the house of a friend where he was taken ill. He came to Whitehaven to apply for admission to the Workhouse, but the nature of his illness being detected, the case was notified and I had him removed to the Infectious Disease Hospital forthwith, before he had come in contact with anyone but the Medical and Relieving Officers. He said he had been vaccinated in infancy and that the marks were visible before he was taken ill, but owing to the presence of the rash when I first saw him they could not be distinguished. He had never been re-vaccinated. No further cases occurred in Whitehaven, but other cases subsequently occurred in the house in which he had stayed at Cleator Moor.

In reporting this case at the time of its occurrence in October, I remarked on the frequency with which Smallpox is spread by tramps and persons of no fixed abode living in Common Lodging Houses, Caravans, and the like, and expressed the opinion that a great deal of good might be effected if all such persons were required by law to carry and produce to a Constable

or other official when required a certificate of recent successful vaccination. This report was printed by order of the Council, and a copy sent to the Local Government Board, so that I need not repeat the arguments then adduced, but would add that the repeated occurrence of such cases all over the country seems to me to justify the imposition of this slight burden on a particular class of persons, who certainly, as a whole, require and receive special supervision in other matters.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever and twenty-two of Erysipelas were also notified, but none of these were associated with insanitary conditions about the premises in which they occurred. In these, as in all cases where notifications are received, the house is at once visited by the Sanitary Inspector, who reports to me the result of his investigations, and whenever there is any necessity for so doing I also make a personal visit to see that due precautions are being taken, and whether or not removal to hospital is advisable, as well as to ascertain the probable origin of the outbreak. In addition to these special visits, the ordinary inspections of all parts of the Borough have been made during the year by the Sanitary Inspector and myself, special attention being given to those places where insanitary conditions are apt to arise, to ships in harbour, and caravans and travelling shows which visit the town. One of the accompanying tables gives a summary of the work done in this department, but does not include all the minor nuisances remedied as a result of these inspections.

At the end of the year there were nine patients in the Isolation Hospital, one suffering from Diphtheria, five from Scarlet

Fever, and three from Enteric Fever, whilst four cases of Scarlet Fever were under treatment at their own homes.

In my last Annual Report I referred to the Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, which had been carefully inspected and reported upon during the year 1902, and said that such of the defects discovered as were not already remedied were being dealt with at that time. During the year 1903 these alterations and improvements have been completed, and the houses are now in a satisfactory condition, and are regularly visited by the Lodging House Inspector, whose duty it is to see that the Regulations as to notices, number of lodgers, cleanliness of the rooms, and maintenance of ventilation by the means provided, are strictly carried out, and who reports regularly to the Committee the result of his inspections.

In my last Annual Report I referred to the condition of the Cowsheds in which cattle were housed for dairy purposes within the Borough, and said that many of them were unsatisfactory in regard to ventilation and other particulars. I subsequently made a thorough inspection and submitted a report under date 16th April, 1903, to the Street and Sanitary Committee, accompanied by a tabulated statement giving particulars of each in regard to number of stalls, number of cattle at time of inspection, number of cubic feet of air space for each cow when all the stalls were occupied, and general observations on sanitary condition, ventilation, lighting, and drainage. In this table I classified eight of the Cowsheds as "good," these, though sometimes not as large as they should be, being well ventilated and in other respects satisfactory; eleven as "fair," these mostly requiring rather more

attention to general cleanliness; four as "poor," requiring some structural alterations combined with more regard to general cleanliness; and seven as "bad," being in their present state quite unfit for dairy cattle for reasons given in the table with regard to each.

In July I accompanied the Committee on a visit of inspection to the different Cowsheds, and pointed out to them the defects complained of. Notices were issued by order of the Council requiring the occupiers to remedy these defects in accordance with the terms of my report. Many of these notices have been complied with, but in some cases the structural alterations required could not be conveniently made during the winter months when the cattle were kept in the Cowsheds, and the Council in these cases permitted such alterations to be postponed until the beginning of summer, when the animals are turned out to graze.

I pointed out also that the Regulations of the Town Council provide in Part II. for a minimum of six hundred cubic feet of air space for each cow, but Part II. is applicable only to "cowsheds other than those the cows from which are habitually grazed on grass land during the greater part of the year," and, as all the dairy cattle in Whitehaven are habitually grazed during the summer, Part II. does not apply in any case, whilst Part I. of the Regulations, to which alone they are subject, prescribes no minimum of air space.

I think that Part I. and Part II. of the Regulations should be combined to form Part I., and apply to all cowsheds in the Borough.

It would be well also that the Regulations should require a notice to be affixed in every cowshed in which dairy cows are kept shewing the cubic capacity of the cowshed, and the number of animals it is capable of accommodating. A prescribed epitome of the most practically important of the Regulations as they affect the persons employed in the work of the cowsheds might with advantage be exhibited also, as at present the most essential of them seem to be quite unknown to these persons, as for instance Regulation 16 (5) which requires that the udder and teats of the cow and the hands of the milker should be "thoroughly clean." I observed in some cases that the teats and the hands were alike disgustingly dirty, and my suggestion that both should be washed before milking was regarded as an amusing joke. I was informed that anything that got into the milk from these sources would be removed by the process of siling. All the cowsheds have an adequate supply of good and wholesome water for cleansing purposes, obtained in most cases from the Corporation's mains.

I think the Regulations should make it more clear that anyone selling milk in any shop that is not registered is liable to fine. At present, though there are no regular dairies or milkshops in the Borough, many persons sell small quantities of milk in shops where all kinds of wares are retailed, and where the conditions are most unsuitable for the storage of milk. During the year 1902 five cases of Enteric Fever occurred in a house to which a small shop of this kind is attached, the shop being really one of the rooms of a small dwelling-house. About a gallon of milk was purchased daily from milk carts, and re-sold in small quantities. Immediately the nature of the illness was ascertained the sale of milk was stopped, but already sufficient mischief had been done,

eleven cases of Enteric Fever which subsequently occurred being distinctly traceable to milk obtained from this shop.

In previous Annual Reports I have referred to the overcrowding of houses on area which unfortunately exists to such a great extent in Whitehaven, and the remedying of which has been beset with so many difficulties, chief amongst which has been that of providing the accommodation that would be required for the persons displaced by any closing of houses on a large scale. In my last Annual Report I referred to the fact that the Sub-Committee of the Street and Sanitary Committee, appointed to consider the report of Dr. H. Timbrell Bulstrode, had "for some time been making a detailed examination of the numerous courts which form the worst feature of the existing condition of things, and a report may shortly be expected." The Sub-Committee reported, under date 30th October, 1903, the defects they had discovered, and suggested remedies for many of these defects, adding that "the larger question of the Housing of the Working Classes is in the hands of a Special Committee of the Council." Very many of the suggestions of the Sub-Committee have been carried out, such as re-paving of courts, improving the ventilation of houses, the provision of w. c. accommodation and the like. The Sub-Committee recommended that notices should be served on the owners of certain houses in some of the courts requiring improvements in those houses. The notices have been served by the Sanitary Inspector, and in some of the cases the work of improvement is in hand. In certain specified cases the Sub-Committee suggested the removal or alteration of walls to afford better through ventilation in the courts. Some of these alterations have since been made. They also recommended that the necessary

proceedings should be taken to close the following courts:— Shepherd's Court, Scotch Street; Court off Lamb Lane, Duke Street; and Gale Court, Swingpump Lane. I consider the houses in these courts unfit for human habitation, and that closing orders should be obtained in respect of them. I am also preparing an additional list of houses in regard to which I think closing orders should be applied for, and in some of these demolition orders would doubtless be required.

The Housing of the Working Classes Committee have held several meetings, and have had submitted to them reports dealing with the powers of the Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the number of inhabited and unoccupied houses in the Borough, and other matters.

So long ago as June, 1899, I made a report to the Street and Sanitary Committee on the district of Mount Pleasant with a view to the adoption of an improvement scheme for that area. The site, however, is unsuitable for the erection on it of a number of houses at all proportionate to the number that would have to be removed, and the Council did not proceed with the scheme.

A large number of houses exist in the Borough that might be dealt with as "Obstructive Buildings," and though it would scarcely be possible, or desirable to attempt, to get rid of all of these at once, I am preparing a list of such as I think might be so dealt with at the present time.

Plans have recently been passed by the Council for the erection of some fifty houses on the outskirts of the town, twenty of these being suitable for the better class of workpeople. The

closing and demolition of insanitary houses and the removal of obstructive buildings might tend to encourage private individuals, or large employers of labour, to erect such houses as those last mentioned, and this in turn would diminish the congestion in the courts and alleys, and permit of demolition and removal of houses in these situations with less inconvenience as regards the displaced population, in addition to any building schemes the Council might adopt. Employers of labour indeed might well co-operate with the Council in providing better housing for their workpeople. It is true the tenants of the houses closed could not afford to occupy such houses as are now being built, or ought to be built, but experience elsewhere has shewn that where new houses have been erected to provide for the population displaced under improvement schemes it is only a small proportion of the displaced persons who do actually occupy the houses so provided. The better class of workpeople occupy the new houses, which are generally superior to those they have previously been able to obtain, leaving their houses to be taken by the persons displaced. There is, in fact, a general moving upwards, each class going one step higher than before, and no great inconvenience being occasioned to anyone by the removal of the worst class of property.

In my Annual Report for the year 1902, I explained in some detail the powers and duties of the Town Council and their Medical Officer of Health under the "Factory and Workshop Act, 1901," and the steps taken by me, with the assistance of the Sanitary Inspector, to make the "Register of Workshops," which the Council is required to keep, as complete as possible, and to ensure the efficient discharge of the new duties imposed on us by the Act. I gave particulars of the workshops of all kinds in the

Borough, and added a table shewing at a glance the number of workshops in which the various kinds of work were carried on, the number of male and female workers employed, and the sanitary defects discovered on inspection. During the year 1903 one Dressmaking and Millinery Workshop has been discontinued, and two new ones have been added to the Register, one Bakehouse has been discontinued, two more Tailors have been registered, one has been added to the number of workshops occupied by Braziers and Tinsmiths, and one Coach Builder has been registered who had not been put on the Register during the previous year.

The number of registered workshops has thus been increased from seventy-nine to eighty-three, but the number of persons employed, both male and female, has been less than during the previous year, as will be seen in Table XI., which shows the number of workshops and of employés during the two years the Act has been in force.

One prosecution for overcrowding in a Dressmaking and Millinery Workshop was undertaken during the year. The same employer was also proceeded against by the Factory Inspector at the same time for working overtime without notice. In both cases a fine was imposed.

No other contraventions of the Act have come under our notice.

The workshops have been visited from time to time during the year by the Sanitary Inspector and myself, and notices in regard to lime-washing and other minor matters have been given and complied with.

In several cases new workshops have been occupied in place of those previously in use by the same employer, but in all these cases the circumstances have been improved. Notice of these changes has in each case been given to the Factory Inspector for the district. In my last Annual Report I said that a few notices had not been fully complied with at the end of the year where structural alterations were required. These have all been completed during the year 1903. The Bakehouse to which I referred in my last report as having a w. c. on the same floor, contrary to the provisions of the Act, has been so altered as to comply with the Act. During the year 1902 we were unable to ascertain that there were any home-workers employed in the classes of work indicated in the Act, a list of whom is required to be sent twice a year by the employer to the Town Council. During 1903 we have found that there are three employers by whom nine home-workers altogether are employed in tailoring and shirt-making. The names, addresses, and other particulars of these have been entered in the Record Book of Home-workers, and their places of work have been visited. The difficulty in getting to know of them arose from the fact that the employers have no workshops on their own premises and had not been previously required to register, and were somewhat averse from giving the information required by the new Act.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. B. FISHER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Town Council of the
Borough of Whitehaven.

TABLE I.—BIRTHS IN BOROUGH IN 1903.

Number of Births.	Birth-rate per 1000 per annum.
663	34·31

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
29·00	28·47	33·73	32·78	28·96	31·81	30·05	31·06	35·45	32·35	34·31

TABLE II.—DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
404	20·91

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
18·77	12·94	26·84	19·36	16·27	19·07	17·31	23·49	20·54	20·49	20·91

TABLE III.—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population per annum.	Infant death-rate per 1000 Births Registered
103	5·33	155·35

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Per 1000 of estimated Population.	4·22	2·57	6·26	4·52	3·47	5·28	4·35	5·59	4·97	4·09	5·33
Per 1000 Births Registered.	145·59	90·57	185·64	138·04	119·85	166·12	144·83	180	140·15	126·4	155·35

TABLE IV.—DEATHS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
140	7·24

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
7·11	3·57	13·73	7·57	5·85	7·97	6·11	11·33	6·98	7·09	7·24

TABLE V.—DEATHS OF PERSONS OVER SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
105	5.43

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
3.72	2.89	4.21	3.94	2.59	3.83	3.11	4.14	4.29	5.12	5.43

TABLE VI.—DEATHS FROM EIGHT PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1903.

Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total Number of Zymotic Deaths								30
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 per annum								1.55

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
2.05	0.42	6.52	2.21	1.24	1.76	2.07	5.69	1.81	1.55	1.55

TABLE VII.--OTHER CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH
IN 1903.

Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	7
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	24
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	21
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	20
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	40
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	17
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	...	2
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	1
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	19
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	...	...	...	...	4
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	48
Accidents	...	...	...	...	24
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1
All other causes	...	...	...	...	149
					374
Eight Zymotic Diseases, as above					30
Total Deaths registered in the Borough in 1903					404

TABLE VIII.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								No. of Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	Ages.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Smallpox	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria	7	...	2	4	...	1	...	1	
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas	22	2	...	3	4	13	...	...	
Scarlet Fever	30	...	9	20	1	...	...	15	
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever	8	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals	70	2	11	31	5	21	...	21	

Bransty Hospital for Infectious Diseases is situated within the Borough.

TABLE IX.—VITAL STATISTICS OF BOROUGH DURING 1903 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popula- tion estim'ed to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- resid'nts regis- tered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		No	Rate. *	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.					No.	Rate. *
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births regist'd	No.	Rate. *					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1893.	18,000	522	29	76	145·59	338	18·77	20	13	..	325	18·05
1894.	19,000	541	28·47	49	90·57	246	12·94	14	5	..	241	12·68
1895.	19,000	641	33·73	119	185·64	510	26·84	16	3	...	507	26·68
1896.	19,000	623	32·78	86	138·04	368	19·36	16	10	...	358	18·84
1897.	19,300	559	28·96	67	119·85	314	16·27	16	6	...	308	15·96
1898.	19,300	614	31·81	102	166·12	368	19·07	12	4	...	364	18·86
1899.	19,300	580	30·05	84	144·83	334	17·31	15	6	..	328	16·99
1900.	19,320	600	31·06	108	180	454	23·49	48	22	.	432	22·36
1901.	19,324	685	35·45	96	140·15	397	20·54	60	17	..	380	19·66
1902.	19,320	625	32·35	79	126·4	396	20·49	77	32	1	355	18·89
Averages for years 1893-1902	19,086·4	599	31·366	86·6	143·719	372·5	19·508	29·4	11·8	·1	360·8	18·897
1903.	19,320	663	34·31	103	155·35	404	20·91	79	35	...	369	19·09

* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums.

The Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District are (1)—Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary; (2)—Whitehaven Union Workhouse.

Bransty Hospital for Infectious Diseases receives only persons from the District.

Area of District in Acres	...	...	...	..	...	..	1,743	} At Census of 1901.
Total Population, at all ages	...	...	...	..	...	...	19,324	
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	...	...	...	3,959	
Average Number of Persons per house	...	...	..	...	...	...	4·88	

TABLE X.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH
DURING YEAR 1903.

Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.								
Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .. .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	7	4	2	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	7	5	...	...	...	2	...	1
Puerperal Fever .. .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	22	1	1	...	5	15	...	3
Other Tubercular Diseases	20	6	5	6	...	2	1	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease	16	...	...	...	...	6	10	8
Bronchitis.	35	9	5	...	...	9	12	10
Pneumonia	15	1	1	3	1	6	3	4
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs .. .	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Venereal Diseases .. .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth .. .	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Heart Diseases	43	...	1	1	...	23	18	4
Accidents	21	1	2	1	2	11	4	7
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All other causes .. .	131	44	10	1	3	30	43	38
All causes	369	101	37	15	13	110	93	79

TABLE XI.—Shewing the Number of Registered Workshops in the Borough of Whitehaven during the years 1902 and 1903, and the number of Persons employed therein.

Nature of Business.	Number of Workshops.		Number of Persons Employed.					
			Male.		Female.		Total.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	17	18	...	...	103	84	103	84
Bakehouses ...	16	15	3	4	34	31	37	35
Tailors ...	11	13	43	41	5	3	48	44
Joiners ...	10	10	53	42	...	...	53	42
Cloggers ...	10	10	26	22	...	...	26	22
Shoemakers ...	2	2	7	6	...	...	7	6
Cycle Makers ...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2
Braziers and Tinsmiths ...	2	3	6	8	...	...	6	8
Saddlers ...	2	2	23	17	11	8	34	25
Tallow Chandlers ...	2	2	5	5	...	...	5	5
Bacon Washer ...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	2
Plumbers ...	4	4	42	42	...	...	42	42
Coach Builder ...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	11
Total ...	79	83	212	202	153	126	365	328

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1903.

Accumulations of Manure in connection with Stables, Cowsheds, and Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	8
Nuisance caused by Poultry	...	...	...		1
Defective and Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	17
„ Gully Traps in Courts and Yards...			...	..	14
„ Paving and Channelling in Courts			...	...	23
„ Rain-water Spouts (7 disconnected from Sewer)				...	29
„ Water Supply ...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Water Taps and Pipes	...	...	...	...	16
„ Sink Connections	...	...	...	...	1
„ Bath Connections	...	..	...	...	1
„ Ventilation of Houses (Opening Sashes provided)				...	146
W.C.'s in Insanitary Condition (Fittings defective, &c.)				...	78
Houses and Premises in Dirty and Insanitary Condition				...	28
Dwelling Houses Overcrowded	...	...	..	...	8
Number of Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	23
Notices required for Lime-washing of Courts			...	...	12
Ships Inspected (65 Foreign, 75 Home Ports)			...	...	140

